

## Supporting Information

# Engineered pH-buffering Nanocomposite for Robust One-Pot Multi-Enzyme Cascade Synthesis of $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric Acid

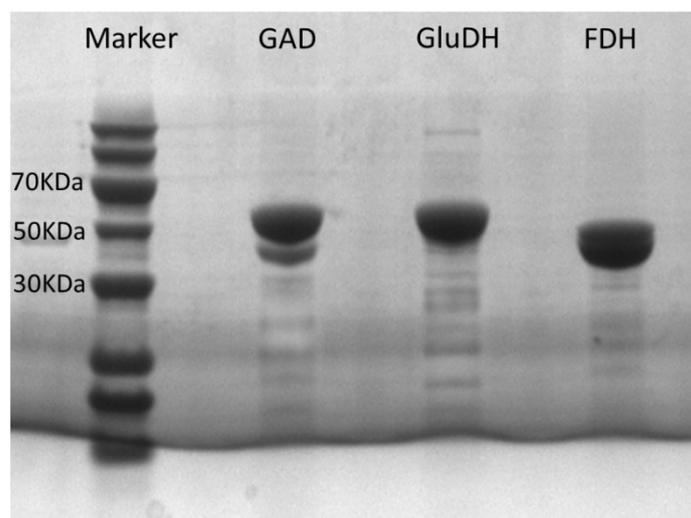
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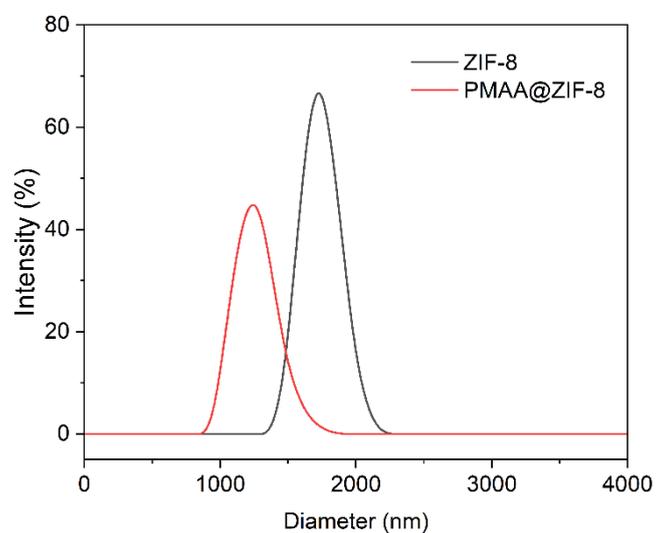
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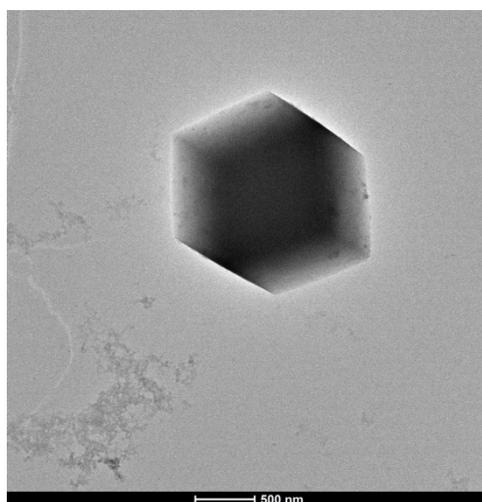
**KEYWORDS:** Biocatalyst, Enzyme Cascade, Metal Organic Framework,  
Pharmaceutical Biosynthesis,  $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric Acid



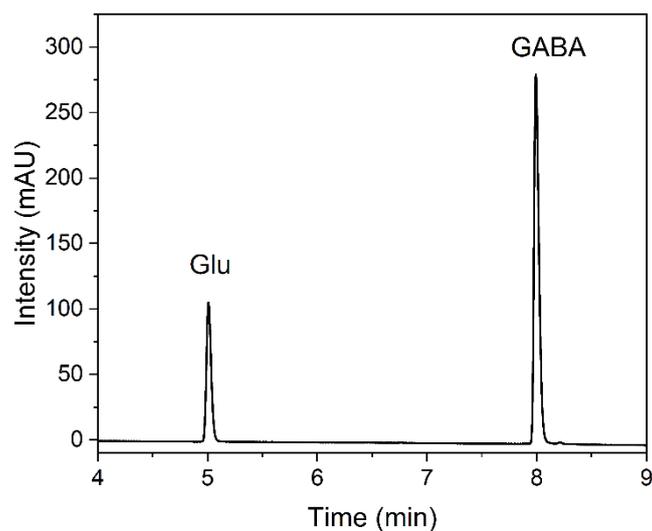
**Fig. S1** 12% SDS-PAGE protein analysis of purified GAD (55 kDa), GluDH (55 kDa), and FDH (45 kDa).



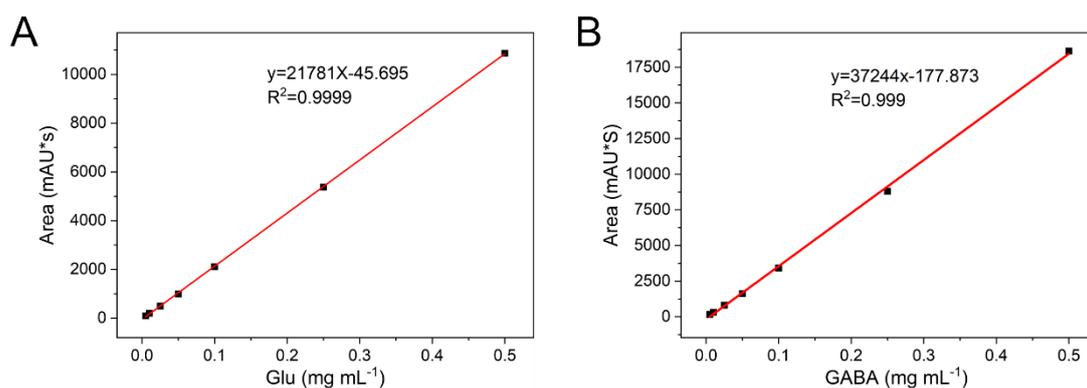
**Fig. S2** Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) Analysis of ZIF-8 and PMAA@ZIF-8.



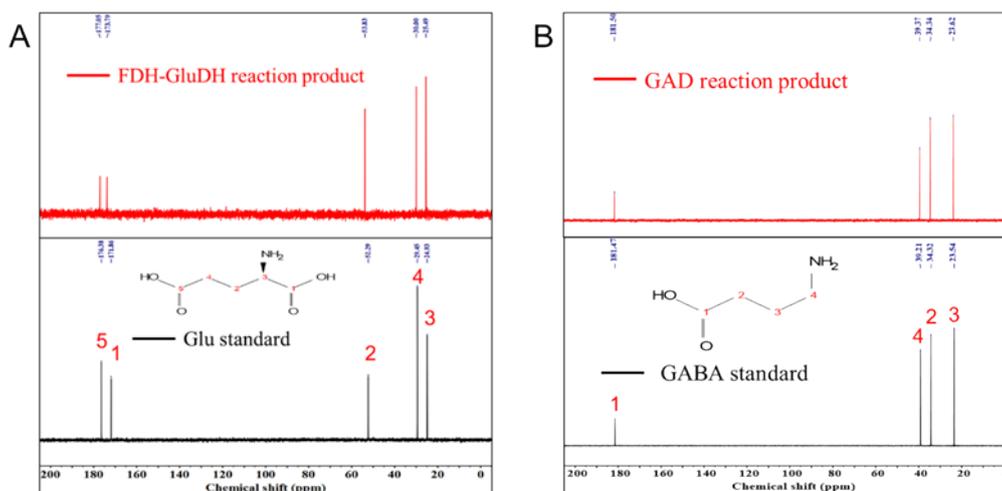
**Fig. S3.** SEM image of GAD-PMAA@ZIF-8.



**Fig. S4** High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis of cascading reactions. The retention times for Glu and GABA are shown at 5 minutes and 8 minutes, respectively.

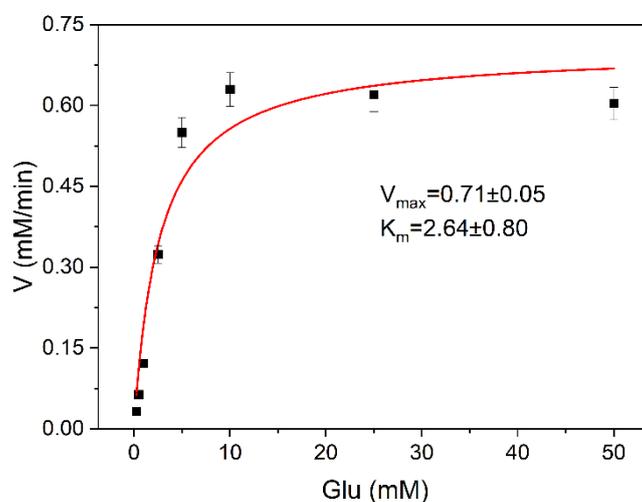


**Fig. S5** HPLC calibration curves. (A) HPLC calibration curve for Glu. (B) HPLC calibration curve for GABA.

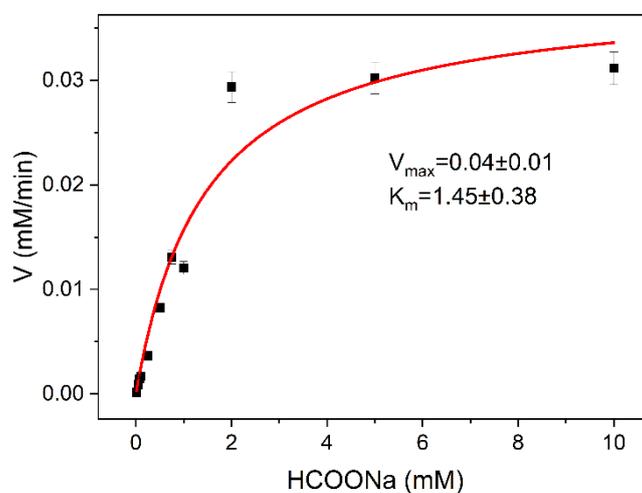


**Fig. S6** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of the intermediate product glutamate (Glu) and the final product (GABA). (A) Comparison of the <sup>13</sup>C spectrum of Glu produced by the cascade reaction of FDH

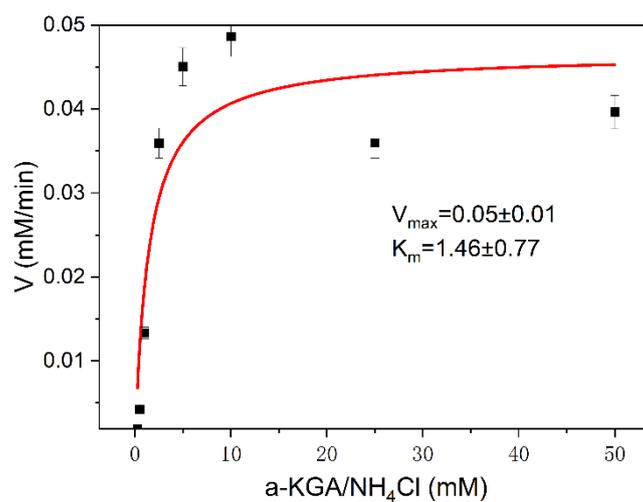
and GluDH with the standard. (B) Comparison of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectrum of GABA produced by GAD with the standard.



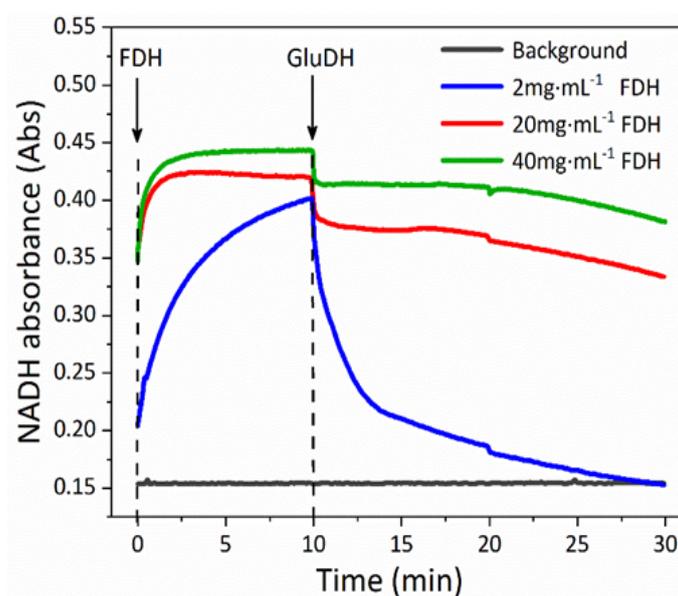
**Fig. S7** Michaelis-Menten enzyme kinetic plot of GAD (V vs substrate concentration) Conditions: 0.1 M PBS (pH 5.0), 2 mL system containing 0.5–50 mM Glu, 0.1 mM PLP, and 0.95  $\mu\text{M}$  GAD. The curve represents the model of best fit to the data, kinetic parameters  $V_m$  and  $K_m$  were derived from the fitting.



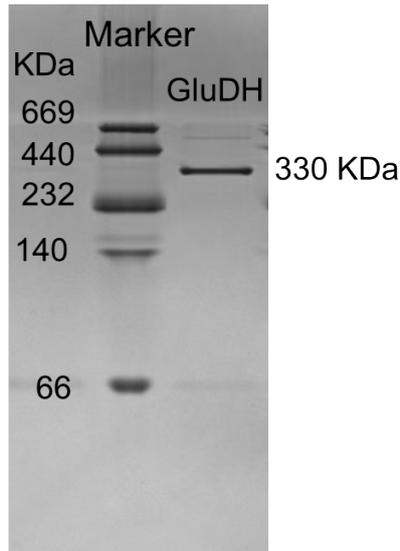
**Fig. S8** Michaelis-Menten enzyme kinetic plot of FDH (V vs substrate concentration) Conditions: 0.001–1 mM HCOONa, 0.1 mM  $\text{NAD}^+$  and 1.1  $\mu\text{M}$  FDH in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0). The curve represents the model of best fit to the data, kinetic parameters  $V_m$  and  $K_m$  were derived from the fitting.



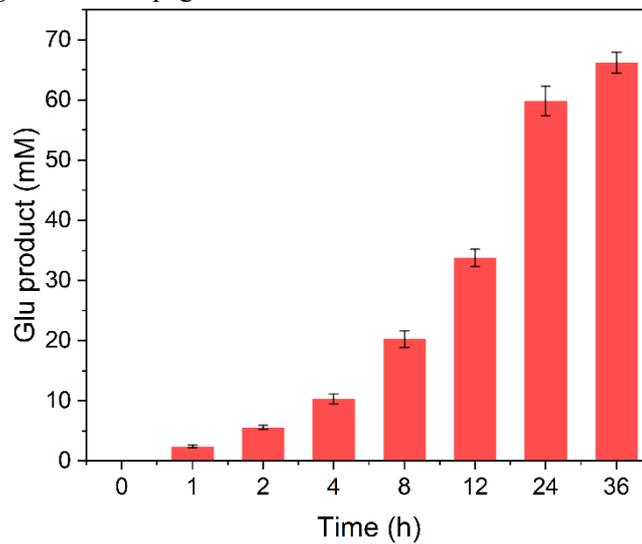
**Fig. S9** Michaelis-Menten enzyme kinetic plot of GluDH ( $V$  vs substrate concentration). Conditions: 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0), with 0.25–50 mM  $\alpha$ -KGA/ $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , 0.1 mM NADH, and 0.9  $\mu\text{M}$  GluDH. The curve represents the model of best fit to the data, kinetic parameters  $V_m$  and  $K_m$  were derived from the fitting.



**Fig. S10** UV-Vis spectra monitoring the cascade reaction between FDH and GluDH. Reaction conditions: 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0), 0.1 mM  $\text{NAD}^+$ , 5 mM  $\text{HCOONa}$ , 5 mM  $\alpha$ -KGA/ $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . Detection wavelength: 340 nm.



**Fig. S11** Native page verification of the GluDH hexameric state.



**Fig. S12** Glu production by the cascade catalysis of FDH and GluDH over 36 hours. Reaction conditions: 5 mL of 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.0), 0.1 mM  $\text{NAD}^+$ , 100 mM  $\text{HCOONa}$ , 100 mM  $\alpha$ -KGA/ $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , 20  $\mu\text{M}$  FDH, 1  $\mu\text{M}$  GluDH.

**Table S1.** Comparison of GABA synthesis methods

<b>Method</b>	<b>Solvent</b>	<b>Yield</b>	<b>E-factor</b> <b>(g<sub>waste</sub> /</b> <b>g<sub>product</sub>)</b>	<b>References</b>
Chemical synthesis	Hexafluoroisopropanol	92%	>600	[1]
Fermentation	Water / Acetonitrile	25.61 g/L	~2.4	[2]
Enzymatic reaction	Choline chloride / Glycerol	78.3%	~2.15	[3]
Chemoenzymatic cascade Synthesis	Water / Ethanol	70%	>1200	[4]
<b>Multi-enzymatic cascade synthesis</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>This work</b>

## References

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